

MACCLESFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

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COUNCIL

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REPORT

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on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE DISTRICT

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1965

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Medical Officer of Health:

L. RICH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

WILLIAM WATSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

B. J. OVERBURY, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

G. D. BARKER., M.A.P.H.I.





R E P O R T

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Macclesfield Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District for the year 1965.

There has been an increase in the estimated population of 660. The number of births has gone up and this has exceeded the increase in the number of deaths.

Coronary Disease of the heart accounts for the largest single number of deaths. This reflects the National figure where this disease causes more deaths than any other condition, probably 60,000 per annum. I have in previous Annual Reports gone into the various theories as to why in recent years there should be this big increase. There is no doubt that a variety of factors play their part such as overeating and excess of starchy foods, smoking, but most important of all - lack of sufficient regular daily exercise.

In recent months new developments are taking place in the treatment of Coronary Thrombosis which in some medical units can reduce the mortality by 30 per cent. There are many instances in this disease where a relatively small thrombosis causes the heart to stop beating. In the U.S.A. certain medical units have been established labelled Intensive Cardiac Care Units where if the patient can be got there quickly the heart could be restarted by electrical means and life restored. These units would have to be linked with Ambulance teams of first aid practitioners who are trained in external cardiac massage and mouth breathing.

I think our Regional Hospital Boards should give consideration to the establishment of such units. I know a great deal of training and expense would be involved but if thousands of valuable lives could be saved each year this would more than justify the expense. There are one or two units already established in this country but this service should be made available to all if possible.

Measles continues to be the most prevalent of the infectious diseases common in the country. 402 cases were notified in the year under review.

We have now got available an effective and safe vaccine. At the present time our Ministry of Health have made it available to General Practitioners but have discouraged Local Health Authorities from undertaking mass vaccination. In my view this is an extremely short-sighted policy. The argument against mass vaccination is that measles is mainly non-virulent in



character and symptoms are easily controllable by antibiotics. But nevertheless the disease still carries a mortality. It is no consolation to a parent who loses a child through measles that the incidence of death is ten times less frequent than it was twenty years ago. The expense of treating measles is very considerable, taking up a lot of the doctor's time, and using up an enormous amount of drugs. This cost in my view far outweighs the cost of immunisation.

In deciding for or against general vaccination against measles the nuisance value of the disease to the community must be given serious consideration. In our society where with many homes both parents work full time, measles may cause serious social and financial disturbance and loss to a family. The upset in schools during a measles epidemic is quite serious. Whole classes can virtually be emptied whilst we continue to pay for a service which cannot be used.

Despite the fact that our Council agreed to the Fluoridation of the water supplies, which was supported by the County Health Committee, the County Council were induced to reject this progressive measure. I need not here go into all the arguments for and against but suffice it to say that, for the present, good sense and good health have suffered a reverse. The activities of a vociferous minority have succeeded in putting the clock back.

With the constant increase each year on the population of the Rural District the demand and the urgency for increased and improved services becomes more and more insistent.

This is reported on in that Section of this Report in which the contributions are made by the Engineer and the Chief Public Health Inspector. The increased needs of sewerage and water, the greater demands on the refuse service and the pressure of new legislation are fully emphasized. Attention is drawn particularly to the section dealing with the work done under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Regulations.

Again I should like to pay a tribute to help I have received in the course of my work from your Clerk, Mr. H.W. Abbott and the members of his staff.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Watson and Mr. Overbury with both of whom I work closely and wish to thank them and Mr. Chadwick for the assistance they have given in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

L. RICH

Medical Officer of Health.

(Throughout this Report, the figures in brackets are for the year 1964 and are for the purpose of comparison)

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Population .. .. . 25,800 (25,140)

### BIRTHS

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate	445 (392)	228 (174)	217 (218)
	(Illegitimate	10 (12)	5 (7)	5 (5)
Still Births	(Legitimate	3 (7)	3 (3)	- (4)
	(Illegitimate	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)

Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population mid 1965 .....	18.3 (16.7)
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population .....	18.1 (18.4)
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births .....	8.7 (17.0)
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales per 1000 total (live and still) .....	15.7 (16.3)
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total population .....	.15 (.27)

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths is shown as follows:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	6 (6)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births .....	13.1 (14.8)
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales .....	19 (20)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births .....	13.4 (15.3)
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births .....	- (-)

### DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths (all ages)	268 (239)	119 (123)	149 (116)

Death Rate per 1000 estimated average population .....	10.1 (9.5)
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1000 of the population .....	11.5 (11.3)



The following table shows the deaths from all causes within the district during the past year.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis respiratory .....	-	-	-
Tuberculosis other .....	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease .....	-	-	-
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections .....	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	-	-	-
Measles .....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease ....	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	5	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	13	9	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	8	-	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	2	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	22	9	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	-	2
Diabetes .....	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	44	10	34
Coronary disease, angina .....	60	37	23
Hypertension with heart disease .....	5	2	3
Other heart disease .....	27	10	17
Other circulatory disease .....	15	10	5
Influenza .....	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	17	7	10
Bronchitis .....	4	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	4	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	1	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	22	10	12
Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	4	1
All other accidents .....	4	1	3
Suicide .....	3	2	1
Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-	-
Total	268	119	149

Deaths from Puerperal and Maternal causes

Puerperal Sepsis .. .. 0 (0)  
 Other Maternal Causes 0 (0)  
 Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live and  
 still births .. .. . 0 (0)



# GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## Care of Mothers and Young Children

The Health Visitors serving in this area are as follows:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Tel. No.</u>
Mrs. G. Street	88 Macclesfield Road, Holmes Chapel	Holmes Chapel 3095
Miss M. Williams	Mill Lane, Snelson, Chelford	Chelford 489
Miss C.M. Marsh	23 King's Close, Wilmslow	Wilmslow 2635
Miss F.E. Kilbourn	Edendale, Buxton Road, New Town, New Mills, Stockport	Disley 476
Miss J. Jolley	Clinic Centre, Park Lane, Poynton	Poynton 2127
Miss C.M. Nixon	Clinic Centre, Wellington Road, Bollington	Bollington 2376

## WELFARE CLINICS

Welfare Centre:	New Cases			Total Attendances			No. of Clinics held	Cases seen by Doctor	Average per Clinic seen by Doctor
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5			
Poynton	281 (284)	- (-)	- (-)	3793 (3646)	1465 (1195)	1199 (872)	51 (51)	537 (535)	10.5 (10.4)
Prestbury/ Rainow	46 (59)	- (-)	- (-)	360 (414)	211 (128)	221 (211)	23 (24)	141 (158)	6.1 (6.5)
Sutton	52 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	492 (97)	108 (47)	230 (67)	24 (22)	175 (61)	7.3 (2.7)

We are anxiously awaiting a start on building the new Clinic at Poynton. Once again another year has slipped by without any apparent progress.

Consideration will have to be given in the near future to the establishment of a Clinic at Prestbury. The increase in population justifies it and there is a considerable demand from the Parish.

I should like to pay tribute to all our Voluntary Workers not only in the Clinics but also in connection with the Meals on Wheels Service.

BIRTHS

<u>Hospital</u>		<u>Home</u>		<u>Private Nursing Home</u>	
Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
256 (212)	3 (7)	182 (217)	- (3)	6 (18)	1 (1)

The sale and distribution of Welfare Foods has continued at the various clinics and all demands have been satisfactorily met.

Here too, we are much indebted to the work of the Voluntary Helpers who assist in its sale and distribution.

The localities and times of operation of the various clinics in the Rural District are as follows:-

Welfare Centre

Poynton:      Park Lane, Poynton  
                 Tel. Poynton 2127

Prestbury:    Wellington Road, Bollington.  
                 Tel. Bollington 2376

Rainow:        Wellington Road, Bollington  
                 Tel. Bollington 2376

Sutton:        Ex- Service Men's Club,  
                 Sutton

Health Visitors

F.E. Kilbourn, J. Jolley.  
Thursday p.m.

N.R. Williams,  
1st and 3rd Wednesday p.m.

C.M. Nixon,  
1st and 3rd Wednesday p.m.

C.M. Nixon,  
2nd and 4th Wednesday p.m.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Nurses who form part of this service are as follows:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Tel. No.</u>
Mrs. K.A. Dawson	Butley Hey, London Road, Prestbury	Prestbury 89360
Mrs. M. Topley	Tara, Welsh Row, Nether Alderley	Ald. Edge 2505
Mrs. I. Hughes	9 Orchard Crescent, Nether Alderley	Ald. Edge 2666
Mrs. A. Parsons	Newlands, Woodhouse Lane, Gawsorth	Macc. 2187
Miss M.M. Brown	53 Walker Lane, Sutton	Sutton 363
Miss A. Cheetham	82 Barnaby Road, Poynton	Poynton 2137
Mrs. E. Clarke	12 Brookside Avenue, Poynton	Poynton 2506
Mrs. D.M. Shaw	28 Holly Road, Poynton	Poynton 2771
Miss I. Evans	65 Oak Grove, Poynton	Poynton 4277
Mrs. M. Tebay	Oakwood, Chapel Lane, Rainow	Bollington 2184
Mrs. M. Brocklehurst	Sidmere, Dale Brow, Prestbury	Prestbury 89811
Miss A.M. Garry	18 Bollin Grove, Prestbury	Prestbury 89464

As pointed out in previous reports, the Home Nurses in Macclesfield Rural District also carry out important duties of Midwives.

Much general nursing and home treatment under the direction of the family doctor is carried out by these nurses.

Throughout the year no complaint was received.



Completed Primary Courses - Persons Under Age 16  
(South East Cheshire)

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total	
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961-58		At Clinics	By G.P.'s
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple (D/W.C./T.)	394	703	142	63	60	27	589	800
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	6	2	1	5	2	12	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	6	4	18	5	23
Polio-Salk	-	-	-	3	6	33	-	42
Polio-Sabin	286	833	249	130	267	163	659	1269

Reinforcing Doses - Persons under Age 16  
(South East Cheshire)

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total	
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961-58		At Clinics	By G.P.'s
Quadruple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple (D/W.C./T.)	-	19	49	33	164	39	202	102
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	3	8	3	311	77	310	92
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	9
Polio-Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-Sabin	-	8	34	63	698	656	596	863



Smallpox Vaccination - Persons Under Age 16  
(South East Cheshire)

	Year of Birth				Others under 16	Total	At Clinics	By G.P's
	1965	1964	1963-61	1960-51				
Vaccinated	30	399	279	29	3	740	420	362
Re-Vaccinated	-	2	10	26	4	42		

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, is available for bacteriological analysis of water, milk, food and ice-cream, as and when we require them. In addition, they deal with material from infectious diseases.

We obtain the maximum co-operation at all times and this excellent service is under the control of Dr. D.R. Tobin, to whom we are indebted.

# DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Statistics relating to the Home Help Service provided in the Macclesfield Rural District during 1965 are as follows:-

## Home Helps employed during 1965

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	(17)
															<u>22</u>	<u>(17)</u>

## Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1965

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	(5)
															<u>8</u>	<u>(5)</u>

## Applications received during 1965

Confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	(5)
Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	(3)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Aged and Infirm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	(6)
															<u>26</u>	<u>(14)</u>

## Cases attended during 1965

Confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	(7)
Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	(6)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Aged and Infirm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	(14)
															<u>28</u>	<u>(27)</u>

## Cases receiving attention at 31st December, 1965

Confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(3)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	(-)
Aged and Infirm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	(4)
															<u>11</u>	<u>(7)</u>

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-45-	65& over	Total Cases admitted to hospital
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	6	41	51	61	64	166	7	2	3	1	-	402
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3

# TUBERCULOSIS

There were two cases of Pulmonary and one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year, and for purpose of comparison, the notifications as for sex and age are given from 1956.

## NOTIFICATIONS 1956 - 1965

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP
<u>MALE</u>										
Up to 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 to 5	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 to 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
15 to 25	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
25 to 35	1 -	1 -	- -	2 -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
35 to 45	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -
45 to 55	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
55 to 65	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
65 & over	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
<u>FEMALE</u>										
Up to 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 to 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 to 15	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 to 25	3 -	1 1	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
25 to 35	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -
35 to 45	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -
45 to 55	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -
55 to 65	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
65 & over	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	12 1	7 1	1 -	5 -	10 1	2 1	1 -	7 2	2 1	4 -



DEATHS 1956 to 1965

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP	P NP
<u>MALE</u>										
Up to 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 to 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 to 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 to 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 to 35	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35 to 45	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
45 to 55	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
55 to 65	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 & over	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
<u>FEMALE</u>										
Up to 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 to 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 to 15	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 to 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 to 35	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35 to 45	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
45 to 55	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
55 to 65	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 & over	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	- -	4 2	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -

Cases on Register at 31st December 1965

	Male Pulmonary	Female Pulmonary	Male Non-Pulmonary	Female Non-Pulmonary
Up to 1	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-
5 to 15	2	1	1	1
15 to 25	5	3	7	8
25 to 35	13	16	4	1
35 to 45	12	18	4	3
45 to 55	4	10	3	1
55 to 65	18	8	1	3
65 & over	10	-	2	3
Total	64	56	22	20

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER

40 samples of water were submitted for examination with the results shown in the following table:-

<u>Private supply</u>		<u>Public supply</u>	
<u>Satis</u>	<u>Non-satis</u>	<u>Satis</u>	<u>Non-satis</u>
24	12	1	1

N.B. Including two samples obtained from a private swimming pool following notification of a case of Weils Disease.

### Lamaload Reservoir and Treatment Works

The yield from this new source was taken into the supply towards the end of 1964, and it has continued to be drawn on throughout the year.

### New Sources - Trial Boreholes

With the relative failure of the borehole sunk by the Board on Hayman's Farm, Nether Alderley, further investigations have proceeded at Adlington. The initial indications are that the borehole at the latter place will prove fruitful but formal tests have not yet been made.

### Laying of Water Main Extensions

During the year extensions of water mains - almost wholly needed in providing water services to new housing developments - have been carried out at the following sites:-

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Sizes of mains</u>
Cheshire County Council	Woodhouse Lane Primary School	4"
	Gawsworth	
F.J. Gibson (Builder) Ltd.	Church Lane, Gawsworth	4" and 3"
Middlewich Estates Ltd.	Penningtons Lane, Gawsworth	4" and 3"
Mrs. K. Reid and Heath and Sons	Tunstal Road, Bosley	3"
Willowmeade Estates Ltd.	Willowmeade Estate, Prestbury	6", 4" and 3"
St. Micheals Securities	Main Road, Prestbury	6" and 4"
Richard West & Partners	Chapel Lane, Rainow	6" and 4"
Hugh Owen (Estates) Ltd.	Chester Road, Poynton	4"
G. Shrigley & Sons Ltd.	Brookfield Avenue, Poynton	3"
Mrs. K. Cowley	The Coppice, Poynton	3"
Macclesfield R.D.C.	Roewood Lane, Hurdsfield	4" and 3"
Mr. J.R. Howarth	Congleton Road, North Rode	3"



## Renewals of Mains

During 1965 the laying of a large diameter outfall sewer in Bollin Grove, Prestbury, necessitated the discard of about 200 yards of existing 3" water main. A replacement length of 4" water main was subsequently provided.

The particular site of a new dwelling at the Coppice, Poynton also necessitated the discard of a length of water main laid initially under the site. During this work it was found that the whole of the old main at the location was in poor condition and the work was extended to cover complete renewal of a length of 240 yards of this water main.

## Laying of Trunk Mains

The laying of the new 9" trunk main along the Macclesfield/Congleton road from Giantswood Lane to the village of Eaton has been completed. By its provision past complaints of shortage of supply from premises in the area have been remedied and a supply made available for the significant new housing development close to the village of Eaton.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

### LANGLEY SEWERAGE

During 1965, twenty six additional houses have been connected to the public sewer. The details are set out below:-

1.	Houses connected with W.Cs and tank drainage .....	10
2.	Houses connected with no W.Cs or tank treatment .....	16
a)	Scheme including bathroom provision with Discretionary Grant .....	3
b)	Scheme including bathroom provision with Standard Grant .....	1
c)	Contributions made under Section 47 Public Health Act 1936 towards conversion of closets .....	4

The sixteen houses were provided with 16 W.Cs replacing 10 pail closets and 1 privy ashpit (the notable double-decker ashpit which was a remarkable edifice now demolished).

There remain some 40 houses still unconnected with the sewer, of the 180 which were physically capable of connection. 15 of these are terrace houses which have already been afforded private sewers through two rear common yards, and concerning which improvement schemes were in hand at the end of the year.



## GAWSWORTH SEWERAGE

The sewerage of Gawsworth is in progress. The completion of the scheme will permit the connection of most of the houses in the village, as well as more development which includes a new school, to the public sewer. The existing disposal works in Wardle Crescent which are inadequate will be abandoned when the new works off Marton Lane have been completed.

## CHORLEY SEWERAGE

The contract for sewerage Chorley has been let and the contractors plant was on the site ready to begin work early in 1966. This parish more than any other has been in urgent need of a sewerage system for many years and whilst the whole of the parish cannot be sewerage, the extent of the present scheme is such that nuisances which have arisen from polluted ditches will be abated.

## POYNTON SEWERS

Further flooding in Poynton occurred as a result of abnormal rainfall and plans are being prepared for relieving the condition. The flooding was mainly in the Park Lane area of the parish where cellars were flooded. Whilst other areas in the parish were flooded, flood water did not rise beyond the sub-floor areas. These were pumped out where necessary. One can however understand the anxiety of householders when these conditions arise and indeed in the Penningtons Lane area of Gawsworth a number of bungalows were flooded. The latter flooding has been relieved by enlarging the sewer outfall in the Borough of Macclesfield.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The population of the district continues to increase as more houses are built. This factor and the increase in the volume of refuse made it very plain that refuse vehicles of increased carrying capacity would be required. During the year two Eagle Crushload continuous compression machines were bought. These are both mounted on Bedford Chassis. One vehicle is engaged on the Poynton round and the other on the Prestbury round. The greater capacity and continuous loading has made for more efficient collection and offset to some extent the additional burden of increased refuse. A similar type of vehicle will have to be provided for the round collecting from the built up areas of Sutton and Gawsworth.

It has been difficult to recruit suitable labour for refuse collection and the position is likely to worsen when the 40 hour week comes into operation on 1st January 1966.

Disposal of refuse is now concentrated on two tips, one at Poynton and the other at Gawsworth. A David Brown TD 50 is stationed at Poynton and taken to Gawsworth to assist in tip levelling. The machine at Gawsworth, a Massey Ferguson 65 Tractor, is inadequate for the job. The planning conditions are so onerous that the Council has agreed to buy a small Drott for levelling at Gawsworth though difficulty is experienced in obtaining cover.

# SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the principal work which has been undertaken under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

## Inspections 1965

Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Caravan Sites...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Dirty Premises/Insect Infestation	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ditches and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Drainage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Food Inspection	..												
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711
Other foods	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food Premises													
Bakehouses	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mobile Food Vehicles	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing													
Inspection of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Reinspection of Dwellinghouses	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Elderly Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections re Council House applications	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Certificates of Disrepair	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infectious Disease/Food Poisoning	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brucellosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Nuisance Complaints													
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dust Etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Smell	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Smoke	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Petroluem Installations	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Piggeries	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poultry keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Private swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Rodent Control	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28



# Sanitary Accommodation:-

Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Building Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Tanks/Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tents, Vans, Sheds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Supply:-														
General	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sampling	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

## Work Carried Out

Accumulations removed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditch Courses cleaned	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

## Drainage:-

Drains/Private sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Drains/Private sewers repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Premises connected to public sewer	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Premises disinfected	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises cleared of furniture effects	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances abated	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Water supply from mains:-

Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Restored														-

## HOUSING

Number of private houses completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Number of Council houses completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Council houses in course of erection at 31st December 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of Council houses sold during 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of Houses acquired by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of Pre-war houses at 31st December 1965	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Number of post-war houses at 31st December 1965	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845
Total number of houses owned by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1055
Number of Improvement Grants approved - Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Discretionary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Improvement Grants refused	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

## Demolition and Closing Orders

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957 .....	1
Families displaced as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957 .....	-
Housing demolished in Clearance areas .....	-
Unfit houses closed .....	2
Persons displaced from such homes .....	7
Families displaced from such homes .....	2

## Unfit houses made fit in which defects were remedied

Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health Acts .....	76
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
(a) by owners .....	1
(b) by local authority in default of owners .....	-

Number of houses rendered fit after determination of a Demolition Order under Section 24 Housing Act 1957 .....	2
Number of houses rendered fit after determination of a Closing Order under Section 27 of Housing Act 1957 .....	2

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Council employs one Rodent Operator on a full time basis. The majority of the rechargeable work is done on a contract basis. No charge is made of treatment at dwelling houses.

## CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The Council have not established any Smoke Control Areas in the district.

## RENT ACT 1957

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications for Certificates .....	2
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates .....	1
Number of decisions to issue Certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ..	1
(b) in respect of all defects .....	-
Number of undertakings given under Paragraph 5 of the first schedule ...	-
Number of undertakings refused under Proviso to Paragraph 5 of the first schedule .....	-
Number of Certificates issued .....	1



## Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Application by landlord to Local Authority for Cancellation of Certificates	+
Objections by tenant to Cancellation of Certificates .....	-
Decisions of Local Authority to Cancel in spite of Tenants objection .....	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	-

## GENERAL HOUSING

The responsibility of advising and letting of Council houses has revealed the particular need for accommodation for old people and the Council has plans for the erection of 30 bungalows and 24 flatlets at Poynton for old people. The latter project will also include on the 3rd floor, 12 flats for the general needs.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk and Dairies - Brucellosis

The Cheshire County Council have for many years taken routine samples of raw milk throughout the county for examination for the presence of Brucella organisms. Originally the concentration was on regular bulk samples taken from the farms, but since the beginning of 1965, dealer samples have been taken of all raw milk supplies on a frequent basis. The present routine County Sampling procedure is

- a) Each 'raw milk' herd is visited at 4-monthly intervals and herd samples obtained, one from each 10 cows in the herd.
- b) 'Dealer' raw milk samples are collected each month from every raw milk supply on sale to the public for the statutory cleanliness and keeping quality tests and these are submitted to an examination for brucellosis as far as laboratory facilities will allow.

I am indebted to the County Health Inspector for the following details as to sampling undertaken during 1965:-

<u>Type of Samples</u>	<u>Samples submitted</u>	<u>Samples positive for Brucella Organisms</u>
Bulk samples	519	5
Dealer samples	685	13
Individual cow samples	224	20
Total	1428	38

Action taken on the 15 positive samples notified by the County Council is summarised below:-

Origin of Investigation

Dealer sample	13	} involving 14 herds
Bulk sample	2	

Investigation of Individual Cows by

Cheshire County Council	8	
Private Veterinary Surgeons	5	
Not investigated (for reasons apparent below)	2	15
	<hr/>	
Number of Individual Cows found positive	30	

Action resulting from 15 Incidences in Herds

Herds from which retail sale of milk discontinued	2	
Herds sold between sampling and results of sampling	1	
Herds in respect of which Orders made under Regulation 20 of Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	5	
a) Orders subsequently withdrawn after disposal of affected cows	4	
b) Orders still operative	1	
Herds from which affected animals sold without resort to Regulation 20 Order		7
	<hr/>	
		15

Ultimate action on 30 positive cows

Retained in herds from which all milk pasteurised	10	
Known to have been sold for slaughter	6	
Sold otherwise	12	
Segregated from remainder of herd and undertakings given as to pasteurisation of milk	2	
	<hr/>	
		30
	<hr/>	

## General Comment

The incidence of brucellosis and the latent hazard to humans, is a matter of continuing concern in a district embracing 60 of the 300 'raw milk' herds in the county. The estimated yield of milk from these 60 herds is of the order of 1,500 gallons per day.

The following breakdown indicating the size of herds is of interest

Number of herds from which 5 gallons per day or less sold raw	21
Number of herds from which 6/10 gallons per day sold raw	6
Number of herds from which 11/20 gallons per day sold raw	9
Number of herds from which 20/30 gallons per day sold raw	4
Number of herds from which 30+ gallons per day sold raw	20
	<hr/>
	60

The alternative therefore would appear to be in the first instance for eradication of the disease from herds whose milk is sold for consumption raw and a register of brucella free herds though the total eradication is the ultimate aim.

It is gratifying to report that the Council has wholeheartedly supported this policy and the M.P. for the constituency is also pressing for a scheme of eradication to be adopted.

It would be pertinent to add a note here on the difficulties experienced in administering Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 in relation to brucellosis.

When a sample of milk is notified as being positive to brucellosis on culture, a notice is served on the owner of the herd prohibiting the sale of milk from the herd for human consumption unless it has been made safe by heat treatment. The owner then arranges for his own veterinary surgeon to investigate and the Order is withdrawn when he certifies that the milk is free from infection. Alternatively facilities are offered for individual cow sampling by the County Council sampling officers where practicable and cows giving infected milk (i.e. positive on culture) are required to be removed from the herd. When this has been done the Order is withdrawn.

Cases have occurred where an Order has been withdrawn on the removal from the herd of all animals known to be giving infected milk. Subsequent bulk samples have been positive on culture. The farmer, having culled the affected cows from the herd, is bewildered when within two weeks he is told that the milk is positive to brucellosis. Again the position has arisen where a sample of milk has been positive on ring test, negative on culture and six weeks later notification has been received that the same sample gave a positive result on Guinea pig inoculation.



This is one more reason why an eradication scheme should be instituted and is evidence that local authorities are ill-equipped to prevent the sale of brucella infected milk with present legislation as their only aid.

## FOOD PREMISES

The standard of cleanliness in catering establishments and in shops selling food was maintained during the year and the opportunity was taken when visits were made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act to have any minor contraventions dealt with at the time of visit.

Type of business	<u>FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960</u>			
	Number of premises	No. of premises complying with Regulation 16 (provision of wash hand basin etc.)	Premises to which Reg.19 applies (facilities for washing food & equipment)	No. of premises complying with Reg.19
GROCCERS	42	41	42	41
GREENGROCCERS	8	7	8	8
BUTCHERS	7	7	7	7
FISH AND CHIP SHOPS	2	2	2	2
BAKEHOUSES	3	3	3	3
SWEET SHOPS	11	11	11	11
WHOLESALE FOOD PREMISES	2	2	2	2
CONFECTIONERS	4	4	4	4
LICENSED PREMISES	38 (18 providing catering facilities)	38	38	37
CAFES AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES	26	26	26	25



## CONDEMNED FOOD 1965

The following articles of food were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption and certificates issued.

	lbs.	ozs.
Meat (Retail shops) .....	205	-
Cooked meats .....	-	-
Canned meats .....	374	8
Fish .....	-	-
Fruit and Vegetables .....	105	8
Other foods .....	228	-
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	913	-
	<hr/>	

## MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

### Slaughterhouses Act 1958

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the Rural District as under:-

ADLINGTON - Hope Green.	J. Beard
CHELFORD - Station Road.	A. Williams
CHORLEY - Stanley Terrace	P. Reade

The quality of animals slaughtered is high.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and lambs
Number killed (if known)	1613	1	15	247	8357
Number inspected	1613	1	15	247	8357
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	1	1	6	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.7%	100%	6.6%	2.8%	.33%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

CARCASE MEAT CONDEMNED

Sheep 80 lbs  
Cattle 40 lbs

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The main provisions of this Act came into operation on the 1st August 1964. The Act requires the registration of offices and shops with certain exceptions and lays down provisions as to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, dangerous machinery and similar matters.

Set down below is a return of premises registered and of general inspections at 31st December 1965.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Number of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>Total number of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>Number of registered premises receiving a general insp. during the year</u>
Offices	5	35	27
Retail Shops	5	77	67
Wholesale shops, Warehouses.	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	32	23
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	146	119

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises .....170

TABLE C. - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	422)
Retail shops	211)
Wholesale departments, warehouses	39)
Catering establishments open to public	222)
Canteens	65)
Fuel storage	-)
TOTAL	959



## Report on General Provisions

### Temperature (Section 6)

The implications of the heating requirements have not yet been fully realised as the majority of inspections were carried out during the Spring and Summer months. Whilst all registered premises are required by legislation to provide some means of heating, the question as to the adequacy can only be decided by spot checks being carried out during the winter months of 1965/66.

Shop premises where the main entrance door to the retail shop communicates directly with the external air, may provide some difficulty if the required temperature of 60.8°F is to be met, and the occupiers in most of these cases have been advised to provide some point of heating close to the shop counter where the employees may derive most benefit.

### Ventilation (Section 7)

A few instances have been found of the absence of ventilation in shops. This has been overcome by requiring the occupiers to provide opening lights or louvres over the main entrance door.

Ladies Hairdressing establishments have been found to warrant supplementary means of ventilation in addition to opening window lights. The salons are usually heated well in excess of the required temperature, and this, coupled with the use of lacquer sprays, always gave an impression that additional ventilation was needed. Better conditions have resulted when extractor fans have been provided.

### Sitting Facilities (Section 13)

In only one instance has there been a need to invoke this section. A suitable stool was required to be provided behind a sales counter for the female employee who in addition to attending to customers for retail sales also carried out clerical work at the counter.

### Eating Facilities (Section 15)

This section relates to shop premises only and the words 'suitable and sufficient' have been interpreted to mean a separate 'place' for taking of meals, together with the provision of kettle and suitable apparatus for boiling water as a minimum. Accommodation in offices in this respect did not come up to the same standard as in shops. Shops usually had some domestic accommodation at the rear which was used for this purpose, but in small offices there was insufficient room for sitting down and taking meals outside the office, as in most cases the only other room besides the office was a small compartment which usually contained a wash hand basin.



## Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

A retail grocers shop was found to be without any W.C. accommodation on the premises. The employee had to use a W.C. at the occupier's domestic premises four houses away. This situation was thought to be not reasonably accessible and sanitary accommodation was required at the shop premises. The provision was never made as the premises closed down some time afterwards.

## Report on lighting standards

1. The standard of lighting was found to be generally good in shops where retail sales were carried out and also in main rooms of offices. In the majority of cases the standard was lower in storerooms and wash places, staircases and corridors. This was not always due to the actual lighting provided but to the positioning of lighting points, and was particularly noticeable in washplaces of the small compartment type where the light is at ceiling level and the person using the wash hand basin stands between the light and the basin.

The lighting to staircases appeared generally to be less adequate. In the majority of premises visited only one light point was provided, usually on the landing and this gave a reasonable reading in this position only. Two light points are thought to be necessary to staircases, one at the top of the staircases, with the other over the lower portion of the stairs. In some cases intensity of light was reduced because of the type or colour of shades, emphasising the need for more thought when choosing shades so that the maximum intensity can be obtained.

Fluorescent lighting was always found to give a higher reading than tungsten lighting. It would appear generally that artificial lighting is provided in shops with a first consideration of sales promotion and the health of the employees comes second on the list of priorities.

2. Examples of unsatisfactory lighting
  - a. Estates Agents Office - Poor light at the working plane (typist's desk) which doubled only two feet away when a further reading was taken below a tungsten light. This was due to the close fitting shade and poor positioning of the light in relation to the working desk.
  - b. Grocer's Shop - A poor light reading (5 lumens) at the working plane by the side of the bacon slicer was caused by the bad positioning of the light and the overshadowing caused by central shelving. This situation emphasises the need for a direct source of light over or close to working machines of this nature.
  - c. Ladies Hairdressing Salon - This establishment had a very poor natural light with a reading of only 1 lumen. The reading with artificial light was 25 lumens. Artificial light was required during the whole time of the working day.

3. No advice had been given at this stage regarding standards.
4. Only one instant of excessive glare had been encountered and this was in a self service grocery store. The room measured approximately 35 feet square with a double strip fluorescent lighting positioned 5 feet apart and running the full distance of the room. A reading of 128 lumens was recorded at the counter plane. One wonders whether this situation may have some detrimental effect on the eyesight of employees who are in this light during an 8 hour working day.

LIGHT READINGS - NOVEMBER 1965

1. <u>OFFICE PREMISES</u>					
Less than 5	More than 5 less than 10	More than 10 less than 15	More than 15 less than 25	More than 25	
-	-	-	7	4	
2. <u>SHOPS</u> - five examples showing lighting conditions					
	1	2	3	4	5
Retail sales	38	22	55	48	128
Storereroom	5	9	50	30	15

Readings in lumens per square foot.

Premises in which contraventions of the Act were found

			<u>Contraventions remedied</u>
Section 4	Cleanliness	-	-
Section 5	Overcrowding	1	-
Section 6(1)	Temperature	2	-
Section 6(4)	Provision of thermometer	62	19
Section 7	Ventilation	4	4
Section 8	Lighting	2	-
Section 9	Sanitary Conveniences	23	7
Section 10	Washing Facilities	22	6
Section 11	Supply of drinking water	2	1
Section 12	Accommodation for clothing	4	-
Section 13	Sitting facilities	1	-
Section 16(1)	Condition of floors, passages & stairs	7	1
Section 16(2)	Provision of handrail to stairs	6	2
Section 24	First Aid	61	18
Regulations 1965	Information for employees	26	2

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Inspections

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written and informal notices	Number of occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,7, are to be enforced by local authority	2	2	-	-
Factories not included in list above in which section 7 is enforced by local authority	59	27	6	-
Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworker premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	61	29	6	-



Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent. (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary conveniences</u> (Section 7)					
a. insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
c. not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-	-



Part Vlll of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworker in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-suitable premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing)making apparel) etc.	18	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing)cleaning apparel)& washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The overall position at the end of 1965 as to caravan sites in the district is set out below, separated into areas covered by the two planning authorities.

### Cheshire C.C. Area

	<u>Subject of Planning</u> <u>Approval and</u> <u>Site Licences</u>		<u>Without Planning</u> <u>Approval</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Sites .....	33	(30)	9	(7)	42	(37)
No. of residential caravans	33	(30)	7	(3)	40	(33)
No. of holiday caravans	204	(195)	4	(5)	208	(200)
Total number of caravans	237	(225)	11	(8)	248	(233)

### Peak Park Planning Board Area

Sites .....	2	(2)	1	(2)	3	(4)
No. of residential caravans	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
No. of holiday caravans	4	(4)	1	(1)	5	(5)
Total number of caravans	4	(4)	1	(2)	5	(6)

N.B. The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1964.

### General Comment

These figures show little significant change from those in previous years, the pattern having become settled following the comprehensive review following the operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

It was previously reported that satisfactory amenities had been provided in respect of 6 of the 8 larger multiple sites. Proposed improvement schemes covering the provision of these amenities at the remaining 2 sites were approved by the Council during 1965 and it is hoped that they will be fully implemented during 1966.





